2. Campbell B.E-5 (1934-1935) 1937 ER6 Rural Irish ER6
County Mayo

PLATE XLII

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1. The cailleach built close to the fireplace. Fallmore, Co. Mayo.

2. Gable-chimney house. Belmullet, Co. Mayo.

1.

342

2.

[p. 206]

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

Louth, and Meath. The other area of lowest cephalic index is the Aran Islands off the west coast. Bordering the relatively long-headed eastern area are subgroups with slightly higher mean cephalic indices (78-78.4). On the northern fringe we have Armagh, Monaghan, and East Cavan; on the southern, Carlow, Wicklow, Kildare, Leix, and Offaly; on the west, Longford and Westmeath. West Galway (Connemara) occupies a similar marginal position of slightly less accentuated long-headedness north of the comparatively dolichocephalic Aran Islands. 141

A group of counties with mean head forms approaching the value for all of Ireland (78.5-78.9) includes a large northern and central block and a southeastern island which consists of Wexford and Waterford. The great north central block has its broad base in the northeastern counties—Down, Antrim, East Donegal and Londonderry, and extends southwest in a wide band including Tyrone, North and South Fermanagh, West Cavan, Leitrim, Sligo, Roscommon, and East Galway.

There are two islands of somewhat broader-headed mesocephals in the northwest—West Donegal and Mayo—with cephalic indices from 79 to 79.4. Correspondingly, in the south central section the three counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Limerick, also belong to this category. Then in the southwest we have Clare on the north and Cork on the south with still higher mesocephaly (79.5-79.9), each bordering upon Kerry, the most broad-headed area in the island.

HAIR COLOR

Hair color in Ireland is predominantly brown. Nine out of ten men have some shade of brown hair (dark brown, brown, red-brown, golden brown, or ash brown). The modal shade, however, is dark brown, both in the total series and in thirteen of nineteen county subgroups. Black hair is found in only 2.73% of the total series, although it rises to 8.02% in West Donegal and sinks below 1% in the Aran Islands, East Galway, Roscommon, Longford and Westmeath. Medium brown or flat brown which constitutes 35.37% of the total series is 142

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

142 commonest in the Aran Islands (50%) and in Longford and Westmeath (44.49%). Red-brown hair is also at its maximum in the Aran Islands. Golden brown, which is a shade usually classified as blond, is found in 9.11% of the total series. It is least common in West Donegal (4.72%) and attains from 10% to 13% in several subgroups. Ash brown, golden, and ash are very rare throughout the entire island. Red hair is not perhaps as common as might be expected (4.28% in the total series). It rises to 8.03% in Sligo, Leitrim, South Fermanagh and West Cavan, but drops to 1.65% in Waterford and Wexford.

Brown and red-brown, which are the medium shades of hair color, aggregate 40.77%. The really dark hair (black and dark brown) amount to 42.39%. Light shades total 14.98%, if red is included as "light," which, in my opinion, is its correct classification. All of the details are set forth in table 3.

TABLE 3

Hair color, head, by county subgroups

	BLACK		DARK BROWN		BROWN		RED-BROWN	
	No.	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*
West Donegal	17	8.02	87	41.04	73	34.43	10	4.72
Mayo	20	3.37	267	44.95	193	32.49	35	5.89
Sligo, Leitrim, South Fermanagh, West Cavan	11	1.52	239	33.10	256	35.46	53	7.34
West Galway (Connemara)	6	1.33	161	35.70	161	35.70	36	7.98
Aran Islands	1	0.76	29	21.97	66	50.00	15	11.36
Clare	30	4.14	371	39.34	322	34.15	71	7.53
Kerry	24	4.62	220	42.39	173	33.33	20	3.85
Cork	14	2.48	217	38.41	197	34.87	26	4.60
Limerick	8	2.37	140	41.42	114	33.73	22	6.51
East Galway, Roscommon	4	0.84	173	36.12	183	38.20	37	7.72
Longford, Westmeath	2	0.28	194	27.40	315	44.49	39	5.51
Offaly, Leix, Kildare	10	1.95	224	43.75	172	33.59	33	6.45
Tipperary, Kilkenny	15	2.41	273	43.82	192	30.82	30	4.82
Waterford, Wexford	15	3.53	200	47.06	112	26.35	14	3.29
Wicklow, Carlow	15	5.49	112	41.03	98	35.90	9	3.30
Meath, Louth, Co. Dublin	16	3.75	196	45.90	151	35.36	6	1.41
East Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh	15	3.87	178	45.88	145	37.37	9	2.32
Antrim, Down	2	1.20	79	47.31	60	35.93	4	2.40
North Fermanagh, East Donegal, Tyrone, Londonderry	6	1.94	125	40.32	125	40.32	6	1.94
Total	240	2.73	3485	39.66	3108	35.37	475	5.40

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

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	GOLDEN BROWN		ASH-BROWN		GOLDEN		ASH	
	No.	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*
West Donegal	10	4.72	0	0	1	0.47	0	0
Mayo	30	5.05	1	0.17	6	1.01	2	0.34
Sligo, Leitrim, South Fermanagh, West Cavan	70	9.70	4	0.55	4	0.55	0	0
West Galway (Connemara)	54	11.97	1	0.22	4	0.89	0	0
Aran Islands	10	7.58	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clare	64	6.79	3	0.32	8	0.85	0	0
Kerry	41	7.90	3	0.58	11	2.12	0	0
Cork	72	12.74	0	0	10	1.77	1	0.18
Limerick	28	8.28	2	0.59	5	1.48	0	0
East Galway, Roscommon	45	9.39	1	0.21	4	0.84	0	0
Longford, Westmeath	92	12.99	8	1.13	10	1.41	5	0.71
Offaly, Leix, Kildare	41	8.01	3	0.59	4	0.78	0	0
Tipperary, Kilkenny	65	10.43	2	0.32	6	0.96	1	0.16
Waterford Wexford	54	12.71	4	0.94	3	0.71	2	0.47
Wicklow, Carlow	20	7.33	3	1.10	0	0	1	0.37
Meath, Louth, Co. Dublin	35	8.20	0	0	1	0.23	0	0
East Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh	23	5.93	3	0.77	3	0.77	0	0
Antrim, Down	17	10.18	0	0	1	0.60	0	0
North Fermanagh, East Donegal, Tyrone, Londonderry	30	9.68	3	0.97	4	1.29	1	0.32
Total	801	9.11	41	0.47	85	0.97	13	0.15

	RED		WHITE		TOTAL
	No.	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*No.*
West Donegal	12	5.66	2	0.94	212
Mayo	31	5.22	9	1.52	594
Sligo, Leitrim, South Fermanagh, West Cavan	58	8.03	27	3.74	722
West Galway (Connemara)	20	4.43	8	1.77	451
Aran Islands	9	6.82	2	1.52	132
Clare	48	5.09	17	1.80	943
Kerry	16	3.08	11	2.12	519
Cork	15	2.65	13	2.30	565
Limerick	12	3.55	7	2.07	338
East Galway, Roscommon	25	5.22	7	1.46	479
Longford, Westmeath	34	4.80	9	1.27	708
Offaly, Leix, Kildare	19	3.71	6	1.17	512
Tipperary, Kilkenny	25	4.01	14	2.25	623
Waterford Wexford	7	1.65	14	3.29	425
Wicklow, Carlow	9	3.30	6	2.20	273
Meath, Louth, Co. Dublin	16	3.75	6	1.41	427
East Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh	9	2.32	3	0.77	388
Antrim, Down	4	2.40	0	0	167
North Fermanagh, East Donegal, Tyrone, Londonderry	7	2.26	3	0.97	310
Total	376	4.28	164	1.87	8788

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

142 Figure 3 shows the distribution of dark hair (black plus dark brown). The areas in filled cross-hatch on the map have 50% or more of dark hair. These include only Waterford and Wexford, the two southeastern coastal counties. The cross-hatched areas (45-49.9% of dark hair) include a solid strip

[102]

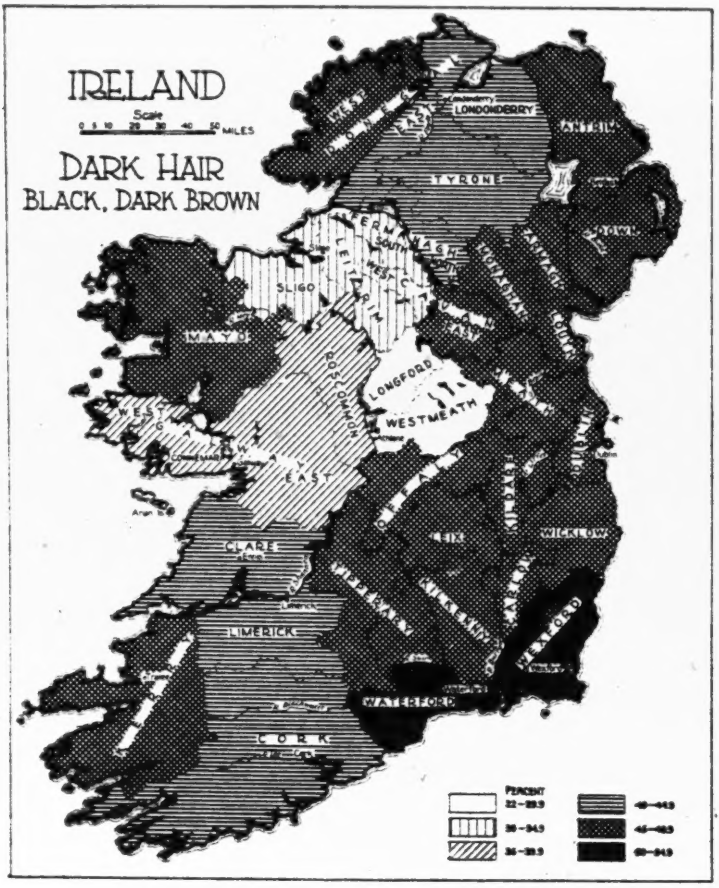

Figure 3

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

along the east coast from Antrim in the north through Wicklow in the south and extending westward into central Ireland in Armagh, East Cavan, Meath, Offaly, Leix, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Tipperary. Three isolated areas of this same rather dark-haired dominance occur in the west peninsulas of West Donegal, Mayo, and Kerry. From Londonderry and East Donegal there extends in a southwesterly direction a zone of counties in which dark hair is less frequent. Both the northeast third of this band (Londonderry, East Donegal, Tyrone and North Fermanagh) and the southwest third (Clare, Limerick, and Cork) show percentages of dark hair between 40 and 45. The middle portion of this zone is much lighter in hair color. Almost in the center of the island Longford and Westmeath present proportions of dark hair less than 30, while a similar condition is to be observed in the Aran Islands off the west coast. From the light-haired concentration of Longford and Westmeath there extends northwestward another relatively light-haired band including Leitrim, West Cavan, South Fermanagh, and Sligo. To the south and west another extension of this light-haired area, not quite so intense, consists of Roscommon and the whole of Galway. Thus County Mayo is cut off from the dark-haired area along the east coast by a broad semicircular band of relative blondness.

If we make a new plotting in which the residue of dark hair minus light is mapped (black plus dark brown) minus (golden brown plus ash-brown plus ash plus golden plus red), the picture of hair pigmentation in Ireland is not greatly altered. Longford, Westmeath and the Aran Islands still show the lightest hair color, but a dark-haired band extends from Antrim down the east coast to Wicklow which corresponds to the Western outposts of West Donegal and Mayo. On the other hand, the southwestern county, Kerry, shows a smaller residuum of dark hair than these areas named; as do also Waterford and Wexford, which in dark hair alone take first place. Then, too, Cork shows an unexpected diminution of dark hair, due to its high percentage of golden brown. However, in general, the distribution remains the same—a broad band of light

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

● 142 hair running through the center of the island, separating two darker areas and reaching the west seaboard in the two regions surrounding Sligo Bay and Galway Bay.

EYE COLOR

Perhaps the most striking feature of Irish anthropology is the persistent association of light eyes with dark hair. Table 4 gives the distribution of eye color. Less than ½% of all Irish males have pure brown eyes—either light or dark. But nearly 42% have pure blue eyes. The dominant mixed shade is blue-brown which occurs in 44.34% of the total series, ranging from 31.94% in North Fermanagh, East Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry, to 55.68% in Kerry. Gray-brown and green-brown are not very common and gray is nearly as rare as pure brown.

The highest percentage of pure blue eyes is found in Wicklow and Carlow with 50.18%. This is extremely curious in view of the fact that these counties are very low in light hair. If we consider the distribution of pure light eyes (fig. 4) some strange contradictions become apparent. The areas of lowest percentage of light eyes (35-39.9%) are Kerry and Cork. Kerry actually has the lowest percentage and this is consistent with the fact that it has the largest residuum of dark hair. West Donegal and Mayo, together with Limerick and Clare, also fall naturally into groups with comparatively small proportions of light eyes. But the Aran Islands, which are among the lightest in hair color are strangely low in light eyes, whereas all the eastern county strip of dark-haired peoples is high in light eyes—higher indeed than most of the central zone in which light hair predominates.

If we consider the distribution of mixed eyes, the result is about the same. In the west areas high in mixed eyes are also high in dark hair, with the exception of the Aran Islands. The central zone of comparatively blond counties has less pure blue eyes than the eastern and southeastern darker haired zone. Waterford and Wexford, which have the highest absolute percentage of dark hair, are among the lowest counties in proportions of mixed eyes.

TABLE 4

Eye color by county subgroups

	DARK AND LIGHT BROWN		GRAY-BROWN		GREEN-BROWN		BLUE-BROWN	
	No.	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*
West Donegal	0	0	10	4.72	7	3.30	107	50.47
Mayo	1	0.17	25	4.21	17	2.86	300	50.50
Sligo, Leitrim, South Fermanagh, West Cavan	7	0.97	15	2.07	25	3.45	327	45.10
West Galway (Connemara)	1	0.22	20	4.43	15	3.33	200	44.35
Aran Islands	0	0	1	0.74	0	0	75	55.15
Clare	0	0	58	6.14	17	1.80	443	46.93
Kerry	1	0.19	24	4.62	17	3.28	289	55.68
Cork	2	0.36	33	5.84	8	1.42	312	55.22
Limerick	1	0.29	17	5.01	6	1.77	165	48.67
East Galway, Roscommon	1	0.21	15	3.13	16	3.34	215	44.89
Longford, Westmeath	9	1.25	34	4.73	32	4.45	301	41.86
Offaly, Leix, Kildare	6	1.17	25	4.87	24	4.68	206	40.16
Tipperary, Kilkenny	2	0.32	37	5.94	26	4.17	265	42.54
Waterford, Wexford	2	0.47	31	7.29	28	6.59	142	33.41
Wicklow, Carlow	1	0.37	12	4.40	11	4.03	94	34.43
Meath, Louth, Co. Dublin	5	1.17	25	5.85	18	4.22	165	38.64
East Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh	1	0.26	12	3.09	11	2.84	146	37.63
Antrim, Down	1	0.60	13	7.78	13	7.78	58	34.73
North Fermanagh, East Donegal, Tyrone, Londonderry	1	0.32	18	5.81	12	3.87	99	31.94
Total	42	0.48	425	4.82	303	3.44	3909	44.37

	GRAY		GRAY-BLUE		BLUE		UNMATCHED		TOTAL
	No.	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*No.*
West Donegal	2	0.94	4	1.89	81	38.21	1	0.47	212
Mayo	2	0.34	15	2.53	232	39.06	2	0.34	594
Sligo, Leitrim, South Fermanagh, West Cavan	1	0.14	19	2.62	330	45.52	1	0.14	725
West Galway (Connemara)	2	0.44	14	3.10	198	43.90	1	0.22	451
Aran Islands	0	0	3	2.21	57	41.91	0	0	136
Clare	0	0	36	3.81	388	41.19	3	0.32	944
Kerry	1	0.19	7	1.35	175	33.72	4	0.77	519
Cork	2	0.35	15	2.65	189	33.45	4	0.71	565
Limerick	2	0.59	9	2.65	138	40.71	1	0.29	339
East Galway, Roscommon	1	0.21	10	2.09	219	45.72	2	0.42	479
Longford, Westmeath	3	0.42	51	7.09	289	40.19	0	0	719
Offaly, Leix, Kildare	4	0.78	30	5.85	216	42.11	2	0.39	513
Tipperary, Kilkenny	0	0	39	6.28	250	40.13	4	0.64	623
Waterford, Wexford	0	0	26	6.12	194	45.65	2	0.47	425
Wicklow, Carlow	1	0.37	16	5.86	137	50.18	1	0.37	273
Meath, Louth, Co. Dublin	4	0.94	23	5.39	187	43.79	0	0	427
East Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh	2	0.52	17	4.38	193	49.74	6	1.55	388
Antrim, Down	2	1.20	6	3.59	71	42.51	3	1.80	167
North Fermanagh, East Donegal, Tyrone, Londonderry	4	1.29	20	6.45	154	49.68	2	0.65	310
Total	33	0.37	360	4.08	3698	41.98	39	0.44	8809

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

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[102]

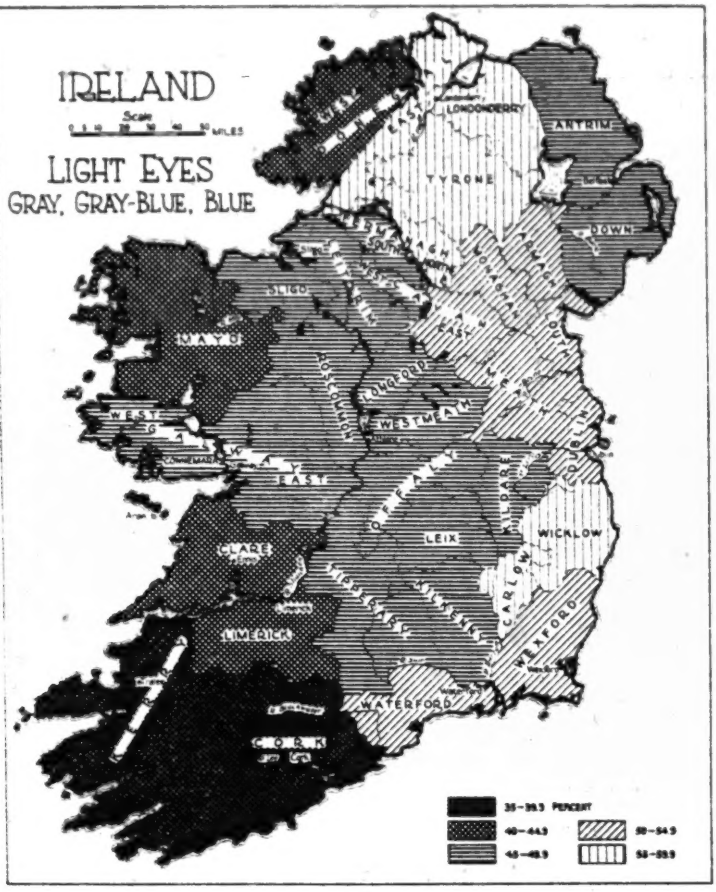

Figure 4

CORRELATION OF MAP DISTRIBUTIONS

Now, if we put together the distribution of stature, head form, hair color and eye color, some interesting correspondences are evident. Ireland presents three masses of high land projecting westward into the Atlantic. These are West Done-

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

gal, Mayo and West Galway, Kerry and (in part) Cork. The Aran Islands represent a fourth western area. West Donegal seems to be characterized by excesses of dark hair and mixed eyes and a very slightly higher mesocephaly than the total Irish series. Mayo is slightly high in stature and in cephalic index, definitely so in proportions of dark hair and mixed eyes. West Galway, on the other hand, is notable for markedly tall stature, lowering of the cephalic index, and lighter hair and eyes. This tendency is still further accentuated in the Aran Islands which are tallest of all of the Irish subgroups, are almost dolichocephalic, and have nearly the highest proportion of light hair shades. Yet eye color in the Aran Islands is predominantly mixed.

Kerry is also tall, but the most round-headed of the Irish subgroups and excessive in dark hair, and lowest in light eyes.

The central plain of Ireland and especially the counties of Westmeath and Longford show the strongest concentration of blondness which is accompanied by slightly shortened stature, diminished lightness of eye, and mesocephaly. This blond area is sharply delimited to the east by a coastal band of darker haired and even shorter dolichocephals, notably concentrated in Meath, Louth, and County Dublin, which is the shortest and most dolichocephalic area of Ireland, but ranks high both in darkness of hair and in lightness of eyes.

Now it is quite reckless to attempt definitive racial correlations on the basis of the coincidences and differences in geographical distribution of separately plotted anthropological characters. Actually, racial type distributions can be accurately ascertained only by correlations of morphological and metric features in individuals. From the data presented in this paper, however, a few purely preliminary and tentative suggestions may be made, subject to revision or retraction in the light of an exhaustive study of all of the material and a consideration of historical and prehistorical events.

It may be presumed that the western parts of the island represent to some extent refuge areas occupied by the earlier strata of the population. It is in precisely these areas (West

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
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142 174 [197] Donegal, Mayo, West Galway, the Aran Islands and Kerry) that our information gives us the highest predominance of Gaelic speech. If the anthropological characters plotted separately actually combine in the populations of these areas we should say that the earliest population stratum of the island consists of tall, subbrachycephals with dark hair and mixed eyes and a second element, even taller, subdolichocephalic with light hair and mixed eyes. Then since the latter type presents the highest proportion of Gaelic speakers we should be inclined to hazard a guess that the tall brunet brachycephals represent the earlier pre-Keltic population and that Gaelic languages were introduced by the tall, long-headed near-blonds.

The blond, long-headed element in the central plain, concentrated in Longford and Westmeath is presumably Nordic and possibly represents a survival in great part from Iron Age Nordic, Viking, and other Scandinavian occupations. The Aran Islanders and the inhabitants of Galway may perhaps owe their comparative blondness and long-headedness to the mixture with these invaders which has gone on throughout the plain, but it is also possible, as previously stated, that the original Goidelic invaders may have been near-Nordics.

Along the east coast the short dark dolichocephals with long heads but very light eyes may also be, for the most part, the survivals of pre-Keltic populations. Some element in the population must have been responsible for the introduction of the Megalithic monuments and I believe it to have been these brunets with blue eyes. The association of light eyes with dark hair was formerly considered by me to be the result of the crossing of a pure brunet Mediterranean stock with a pure blond Nordic stock in which the eye color of one race combined with the hair color of another. However, recent anthropometric studies in Iran and Iraq, especially those of Dr. Henry Field, reveal the presence of many otherwise purely brunet, long-headed stocks of basic Mediterranean affinities which have almost no pure brown eyes, but generally irides of mixed pigmentation—brown in the pupillary zone and blue in the

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

peripheral zones. Of course, there can be no doubt that the inhabitants of Ireland have undergone extensive mixture with blue-eyed Nordics. However, it seems certain that some Mediterranean stocks have developed what Dr. Carleton Coon calls "incipient eye blondness" without any necessary intermixture with the generally depigmented Nordic race.

One consideration in regard to the county subgroups must be given some space here. The highest percentage of dark hair occurs in Waterford and Wexford and the highest percentage of light hair in Longford and Westmeath. Now blondness in mixed stocks diminishes with age and it happens that the Waterford and Wexford subgroup is the oldest of the nineteen included in the series (38.80 years), whereas the Longford, Westmeath group is the youngest (29.45 years). The latter is, in fact, 3 years below the mean age of any other subgroup. Thus it is possible that the blondness of this subgroup may have been exaggerated by this age factor, but it hardly seems probable that the excess of dark hair in Wexford and Waterford is wholly due to superior age since the increments of age bring excessive graying of hair (at a maximum) in this group. This senile change detracts from the proportion of dark hair.

One of the most striking facts of the anthropometric distributions here plotted is the dolichocephalic blond crescent which swings from the northwest at Sligo Bay through the Central Plain and back westward terminating in West Galway and the Aran Islands. It suggests rather strongly a Nordic penetration by way of these west coast ports. It is tempting to connect it with the Viking period. Ingress to the rich lands of the Central Plain would have been possible by this route, although it must not be forgotten that West Galway—a barren area—has this same blondness and long-headedness associated with tall stature. It is also notable that this blond crescent is not as light-eyed as the areas further east, and, in its central portion, is not characterized by particularly high stature. Further, its dolichocephaly is not so marked as that of the counties to the east of the upper course of the Shannon.

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

142 174 On the basis then of these raw distribution maps on which are plotted uncorrelated anthropometric means and pigmentation percentages we may discern the following three more or less clearly demarcated anthropological and geographical areas.

1. The Western Peninsulas: West Donegal, Mayo and Kerry (including parts of Clare and Cork). This region finds the association of tall stature, sub-brachycephaly, dark hair and mixed eyes. It is strongly Gaelic in speech and possibly includes the largest numbers of the Mesolithic stock which first settled Ireland from Scotland.

2. The Central East Coast: The shortest and most dolichocephalic region with highest concentration of light eyes (especially blue eyes), but very dark hair. Perhaps this may be the area settled by the Megalithic people who sailed up the Irish Channel.

3. The Blond Crescent (with its horns at Sligo and Galway Bays and its convexity at Longford and Westmeath). In its belly it is the blondest area in Ireland, in the southwest horn (West Galway and the Aran Islands) it is the tallest and almost the longest-headed area in Ireland. All of this area is notably characterized by grayish and light mixed eyes rather than pure blue eyes. It seems to be peopled by a majority of Predominantly Nordic and Nordic peoples. It may contain the bulk of the descendants of any or all of the three following putative groups of early populations: Bronze Age peoples coming from Scotland (Goidels?); Iron Age Nordic invaders (if there were such); Viking and other Scandinavian historic colonists, possibly entering by way of Galway and Sligo Bays.

It should be reiterated here that superimposed distribution maps of isolated characters may not represent in any accurate sense the combinations of features in individuals which constitute racial types. Subsequent study of the distribution of racial types by individuals may alter considerably our prediction of the arrangement of racial areas in Ireland.

4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

ADDENDUM

From this Irish county series, as here discussed, all persons of Protestant religion have been omitted. The number thus excluded is 312 Presbyterians and 488 Church of Ireland, of these the vast majority come from the northern counties— Antrim, Armagh, Fermanagh, Down, Londonderry, Tyrone, Cavan, Donegal, Monaghan. Mr. Dupertuis directed this sorting because he was of the opinion that the Ulster Protestants really represent, in large part, a recent Scotch immigration, and the Church of Ireland English immigrations. In the final report on Ireland these northern Protestants will be included. They could hardly alter the distribution pictures perceptibly, except (possibly) in the counties mentioned.

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9: Evans K-5 (ca. 1940) 1942
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

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CORN HARVEST

[Frontispiece]

10: Browne D-5 (1893) 1894
ER6 Rural Irish ER6
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124 which the hair of many of the men was cut, which often rendered dis-
[302] tinction of shade very difficult. Owing to the season most of the observations had to be made in the morning when the people were going to their work, or early in the evening when they were returning, or gathered around their cottage doors; in many cases, however, they were followed to the harvest field and measured there.

The taking of photographs did not, as elsewhere, cause the assembly
126 of the knot of spectators which usually affords so good an opportunity
[123] for the collection of eye and hair colours; it had rather the opposite effect, as the people have a strong dislike to having their portraits taken.

In spite of these difficulties, however, I succeeded in noting the eye and hair colours of 241 individuals, on 40 of whom (being about one-fifth of the adult males of the islands) measurements and other observations were taken.

Care was exercised that none of those measured should be entered in the ordinary nigrescence cards, as well as to avoid recording the same individual twice or the noting of persons who were not natives.

(K). *Photography.*—For the reasons already mentioned there could not be as much done in this department as had been hoped; but, in spite of the strong aversion shown by many of the people to having their portraits taken, and the strong winds prevailing during our stay, my brother, J. M. Browne, who accompanied me to do the necessary photography, succeeded in obtaining a considerable number of typical groups, as well as some single portraits in full face and profile, and a series of views illustrative of the modes of life and environment of the people.

2.—Physical Characters.

142 (A). The people, on the whole, much resemble the inhabitants of the opposite coast of Connemara, and their appearance testifies to a mixed origin. The following is believed to be a correct description of their average physical characters:—

Stature and bulk.—The men, as a rule, are stoutly built, and of medium height; very few can fairly be termed tall, and there is a very
[141] considerable proportion of men of low stature. The average height is 1633 mm., or about 5 feet 6½ inches, which falls short of the Irish mean stature as found by Gould, the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association, and others, by about two inches.

142 The women are of a slighter build than the men, and, apparently,
143 more even in height; they also show more strikingly that great simi-

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larity of appearance produced by the constant intermarriage of the same families through several generations. 142 [143]

Limbs.—The hand is often short and broad, and the forearm and upper arm long. In no case was the span of arms (*grande envergue*) observed to be less than the stature, a peculiarity which was observable in nearly a quarter of the persons measured in Aran last year.

Head.—The head is, in many cases, of large size, and is usually well-shaped, with an almost straight or but slightly projecting occiput. It rises to a considerable height above the ears (yielding a mean height index of 69·2), and has a mean cephalic index, when reduced to the cranial standard by the subtraction of two units, of 78·4, or, in other words, it is mesaticephalic; about a quarter of the men measured, however, were brachycephalic, and an eighth slightly dolichocephalic. The eleven crania of both sexes measured at Tempull Colman yielded an average cephalic index of 77·0, thus nearly agreeing with the measurements on the living subject (see p. 333). The forehead is broad and upright, but not very high. Superciliary ridges and glabella very slightly marked, and eyebrows thick, level, and seldom showing much tendency to arch. 142 141

Face.—The face is long and scutiform, narrowing in rapidly in the bigonial region. The cheek-bones are not prominent; the horizontal lines at the "root" of the nose are very deep, and have between them a raised ridge or fold of skin. The eyes have irides of a blue or light bluish-grey, seldom hazel, and are moderately wide apart; being often half-closed they give the impression of being small, and are marked externally by deep horizontal wrinkles. The nose is in many cases rather short, and in profile is usually straight or sinuous, rarely aquiline, and then not to a great degree. The mouth is large and frequently open with lips of medium thickness. The teeth are remarkably short, broad, and even, remaining white, and, apparently, sound to an advanced period of life. The chin is long, but not projecting; the mental process being small, and the jaw is very long with but little curve. The ears are small, outstanding,[1] and somewhat coarsely moulded, and in nearly half the cases observed had the lobule adherent or absent. Several abnormalities were observed, as presence of the Darwinian tubercle, flattening of the upper part of the pinna, with obliteration of the anti-helix, and in one case (No. 5 of those measured) 142

[1] This is probably due to the lateral bulging of the mastoid processes so noticeable in the crania.

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142 there was arrest of growth of the left ear which was about a third of the size of the right.

Skin.—The complexion is pale and very seldom freckled, not bronzing from exposure to the sun, but becoming a clear red. Wrinkles come early, especially about the eyes.

Hair.—The hair is usually a dark brown, sometimes, though seldom, black; in many cases it is of a dark shade scarcely distinguishable, when cut close, from true black; the beard, which is usually much lighter than the hair of the scalp, in these cases is often a clear dark brown. As a general rule the dark hair is accompanied by blue or grey eyes, and the black by light or dark hazel. The hair of both sexes is often abundant, but partial baldness is not at all uncommon even in men under forty. The beard is usually fairly large.

151 *Sight and hearing.*—Both of these are very acute; of 18 men tested with Snellen's types, not one had vision of less than $\frac{6}{6}$, and nine of them could read the 5 metre type at over 14 metres. The distance at which they can make out a sail or a bird on the wing is amazing. Their hearing is also very acute.

(B). *Statistics of Hair and Eye Colour:*—

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CHILDREN.—I. BOYS.

HAIR.	EYES.			Totals.	Percentage Hair Colours.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	1	—	—	1	2·27
Fair, ..	7	—	—	7	15·90
Brown, ..	25	4	—	29	65·91
Dark, ..	4	1	—	5	11·36
Black, ..	—	1	1	2	4·54
Totals, ..	37	6	1	44	
Percentage Eye Colours,	84·09	13·64	2·27	100·00	

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II. GIRLS.

HAIR.	EYES.			Totals.	Percentage Hair Colours.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	4	—	—	4	6·78
Fair, ..	7	—	—	7	11·86
Brown, ..	27	—	—	27	45·76
Dark, ..	12	7	2	21	35·59
Black, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, ..	50	7	2	59	
Percentage Eye Colours,	84·75	11·86	3·39	100·00	

Index of Nigrescence, . . 16·95.

ADULTS.—I. MALES.

HAIR.	EYES.			Totals.	Percentage Hair Colours.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	4	—	—	4	4·82
Fair, ..	3	—	—	3	3·62
Brown, ..	30	3	—	33	39·76
Dark, ..	31	5	2	38	45·78
Black, ..	—	2	3	5	6·02
Totals, ..	68	10	5	83	100·00
Percentage Eye Colours,	81·93	12·05	6·02	100·00	

Index of Nigrescence, . . 49·38.

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II. Females.

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Hair.	Eyes.			Totals.	Percentage Hair Colours.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	2	—	—	2	3·51
Fair, ..	1	—	—	1	1·75
Brown, ..	23	1	—	24	42·11
Dark, ..	16	9	—	25	43·86
Black, ..	1	3	1	5	8·77
Totals, ..	43	13	1	57	100·00
Percentage Eye Colours,	75·44	22·81	1·75	100·00	

Index of Nigrescence, . . . 56·14.

Combined Index (both sexes), . 52·76.

Total, Inishbofin and Inishshark.—I. Males.

Hair.	Eyes.			Totals.	Percentage Hair Colours.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	5	—	—	5	3·94
Fair, ..	10	—	—	10	7·88
Brown, ..	55	7	—	62	48·82
Dark, ..	35	6	2	43	33·85
Black, ..	—	3	4	7	5·51
Totals, ..	105	16	6	127	100·00
Percentage Eye Colours,	82·68	12·60	4·72	100·00	

Index of Nigrescence, . . 33·05.

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II. FEMALES.

HAIR.	EYES.			Totals.	Percentage Hair Colours.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	6	—	—	6	5·17
Fair, ..	8	—	—	8	6·90
Brown, ..	50	1	—	51	43·96
Dark, ..	28	16	2	46	39·66
Black, ..	1	3	1	5	4·31
Totals, ..	93	20	3	116	100·00
Percentage Eye Colours,	80·17	17·25	2·58	100·00	—

Index of Nigrescence, . . . 36·21.
Combined Index (both sexes), . 34·63.

(c). *Detailed List of Measurements.*—(See following Table):—

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No.	Name.	Age.	Townland.	Eye Colour.	Hair Colour.	Skin.	Remarks.
1	Boyce, Myles,	62	Middlequarter	blue	dark-brown	ruddy	Nose sinuous; schoolmaster.
2	Lavelle, Anthony,	35	Knock	light-grey	dark	ruddy	Nose aquiline.
3	Reilly, John,	63	Fawnmore	blue	brown	pale	Nose straight; is somewhat bald.
4	Malia, John,	50	Westquarter	grey	dark	pale	Nose straight; bald on vertex.
5	Joyce, James,	48	Middlequarter	blue	dark	ruddy	Lobe of ear attached; large left ear only partially developed.
6	Malia, Michael,	35	Knock	blue	brown	ruddy	Nose straight.
7	Walsh, Patrick,	24	Middlequarter	blue-grey	dark	pale	Sight very keen; nose straight.
8	Halloran, John,	20	Shark	blue-grey	brown	sallow	Nose straight.
9	Cannon, Michael,	19	Middlequarter	blue	fair	pale	Lobes of ears absent.
10	King, John,	40	Cloonamore	light-grey	brown	ruddy	Vision very acute.
11	Powell, Patrick,	24	Knock	light-grey	dark	ruddy	Vision very keen; nose straight; lobes of ears attached.
12	Cloherty, Festus,	24	Knock	dark-hazel	dark	ruddy	Nose retroussé.
13	Toole, John,	21	Knock	blue	dark	pale	Nose aquiline.
14	Scuffle, Patrick,	(?)	Cloonamore	blue	dark	pale	Nose straight; would not give age; lobes of ears attached.
15	Malia, George,	24	Shark	grey	dark	pale	Lobes of ears attached: vision very keen.
16	Halloran, John,	25	Westquarter	blue	red	ruddy	Nose sinuous.
17	Kenny, Michael,	31	Cloonamore	blue	dark	ruddy	Nose straight.
18	M'Greal, Michl.,	20	Shark	green	dark	sallow	Nose straight; lobes of ears attached; a fine-looking specimen of the islanders.
19	Burk, Thomas,	19	Middlequarter	blue	brown	ruddy	Nose retroussé; lobes of ears attached.
20	Joyce, Michael,	19	Middlequarter	grey	dark-brown	pale	Nose sinuous; lobes of ears attached.
21	Prendergast, Wm.	53	Middlequarter	brown	black	ruddy	Nose straight: lobes of ears attached; teeth even and meeting.

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No.	Name.	Age.	Townland.	Eye Colour.	Hair Colour.	Skin.	Remarks.
22	Lenane, John,	50	Middlequarter	grey-blue	dark	ruddy	Lobes of ears attached.
23	Leonard, John,	30	Middlequarter	blue	brown	pale	Nose straight; lobes of ears attached; teeth meet.
24	Walsh, John,*	30	Middlequarter	brown	black	pale	Nose aquiline; lobes of ears absent; sight keen.
25	Malia, Patrick,	—	Middlequarter	blue	dark	ruddy	Nose straight; lobes of ears attached; would not give age; sight good.
26	Cannon, Edward,	54	Middlequarter	blue	dark	ruddy	Nose straight; abundant beard.
27	Cannon, John,	53	Middlequarter	blue	brown	ruddy	Nose straight; abundant beard.
28	Lavelle, ——,	60	(?)	dark-hazel	dark	pale	Nose sinuous; lobes of ears attached.
29	Cloherty, Patrick	19	Westquarter	grey-blue	dark	ruddy	Nose sinuous; lobes of ears absent; vision acute.
30	Lavelle, Thomas,	36	Westquarter	blue	brown	pale	Nose sinuous.
31	Martin, Thomas,	60	Westquarter	blue	dark	pale	Hair dark, when young; lobes of ears attached; sight very keen.
32	Cloherty, John,	38	Westquarter	blue	dark	ruddy	Nose aquiline; lobes of ears attached.
33	Lavelle, Michael,	50	Knock	blue	dark	pale	Slightly bald; nose straight.
34	Moran, Michael,	55	Middlequarter	dark-grey	brown	pale	Slightly bald; nose straight.
35	Mogan, ——,	23	Westquarter	grey	black	pale	Hair on face brown; nose straight.
36	Halloran, Thomas	53	Westquarter	blue	brown	pale	Nose straight; slightly bald.
37	Halloran, Redmond,	36	Westquarter	blue	brown	pale	Obliterated folds of pinna; slightly bald; head of large size.
38	Lavelle, Patrick,	30	Fawnmore	blue	brown	pale	Nose sinuous; folds of pinna slightly obliterated.
39	Lavelle, John,	17	Fawnmore	blue	brown	pale	Hair curly; lobes of ears attached.
40	Naughten, Michl.	50	Middlequarter	blue	dark	pale	Nose straight; says he is of Scotch descent.

* Name indistinct.

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The distribution of population, inhabited houses, and out-buildings in 1891, was as follows :— 162 592

Islands.	Area.	Population.			Houses.	Outbuildings and Farmsteadings.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.		
	A. R. P.					
Inishbofin, .	2312 1 16	874	450	424	194	123
Inishshark, .	581 1 30	123	61	62	28	14
54 other islands,	257 3 35	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . .	3151 3 1	997	511	486	*222	137

It will be seen that the male population exceeds the female by 95, the cause evidently being the greater emigration of females than of males. 162 167

The drain does not seem to have affected any one class of the males (as regards age) more than another, as the number of men between the ages of 20 and 60 is 203, or slightly more than one-fifth of the whole population.

Since the census was taken some slight change has occurred, for, according to a return obtained on the islands, there are now 186 families on Inishbofin, and 26 on Inishshark, being a loss of three families since 1891. A larger number of young people than usual is also said to have emigrated since then. Many of the older men state that emigration has taken away the finest men from the islands, especially Inishshark, and say that formerly the stature of the men was greater than it is now. I must say, however, that those of the elder generation still remaining are not as a rule better built or taller than their sons and grandsons. [142]

(B.) *Acreage and Rental.*—The total area is, as stated above, 3151 acres, the valuation of which, including houses, land, &c., is £572 6*s.* A very considerable proportion of the surface of the islands is commonage, the exact amount and distribution of which I am enabled 423 311 [435]

* Of these, 215 were inhabited.

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Malformations are scarce, but as mentioned before (p. 323), arrest of growth of the pinna of the left ear was observed in one instance; and a boy with talipes equino-varus was seen near Westquarter; but his condition was said not to be congenital, but acquired as the result of an accident. 164 732

Herniæ have been of pretty frequent occurrence of late years, Dr. Hart having seen six cases since 1888, before which date he had no record of having observed any cases of it. Of these six, four were of inguinal hernia, three on the right side, and one on the left, one was a left femoral, and one, in a female child, umbilical. The sudden occurrence of so many cases in succession would seem to indicate some cause of recent origin; what this may be it is difficult to see, but it is ascribed by some to the new style of work required for the building of the fish-curing station, piers, and other relief work, requiring the lifting of heavy weights. 164 [464] [483]

Fevers.—Measles and scarlet fever have not been seen for some time. Some years ago there was an outbreak of enteric fever in Middlequarter, when a large proportion of the population of the hamlet were attacked by it, and there were several deaths.

"*Constitutional*" *diseases.*—Phthisis, though not common, is sometimes met with; and strumous affections, abscesses, &c., are not unfrequently seen, though not very numerous on the whole. The only wonder is that these affections are not more common, as the sanitary state of the houses is not by any means good; and it must be mainly due to their open-air life that they do not suffer more. Malignant disease is said to be unknown. Rheumatism, especially in the form of lumbago, is a very common complaint, but the acute form is rare. [364]

Dietetic Diseases.—These, with rheumatism and bronchitis, form the great majority of all the affections met with; the large extent to which fish and potatoes enter into their dietary may have something to do with this, but there can be no doubt that the use, or abuse, of tea must bear a certain amount of the blame. The most common forms of complaint are flatulence and constipation. As might be expected from the fact of fish forming a large part of the every-day food of the people, ento-parasites are among the most common of all troubles, about every tenth case applying for treatment being due to them. *Ascaris lumbricoides* is the worm most frequently found. 164 262

Respiratory Diseases.—Phthisis has been before alluded to; bronchitis and pneumonia are not uncommon in the winter months. 164

Local affections are but few, and those not very serious. *Eyes.*—Phlyctenular ophthalmia is not very common. *The teeth* are usually [142]

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164 very even and white, and seem to last well; even men of over sixty [142] often have good incisors; but many suffer from toothache. Abscess of the alveolus, unlike what is seen in Aran, is not at all common.

Skin.—Ulcers due to the friction of ropes and of the thick home-spun clothing when wet, eczema, "sea-boils," scabies, and acne, are frequently met with, as is anthrax or carbuncle; but, perhaps, the most common of all skin affections, especially among the younger members of the population, is tinea tonsurans. Alopecia areata, whether caused by the last-mentioned affection or not, seems to be common. Uterine troubles are not at all common. Venereal diseases are practically unknown.

164 *Accidents* arising out of the surroundings and occupation of the people are, as might be expected, very numerous. These are burns, 752 severe cuts from reaping hooks, injuries inflicted by domestic animals, and, above all, contusions and fractures due in most cases to falls from rocks and ponies.

4. *Psychology.*—For one who has had only a short experience of 181 the people this very difficult and delicate point is exceedingly hard to deal justly with, but the following description, for the most part obtained from local sources, both on the islands and on the opposite part of the mainland, and to some small degree from personal observation, is believed to be accurate as far as it goes.

To strangers, the people are not, at first, attractive, as their manner [609] is shy and not unmarked by suspicion; but after this reserve is broken through they reveal themselves in a much more attractive light, and are kindly, courteous, and very communicative.

Among themselves they are cheerful and social, given much to gossip and chaff, though their wit is not of a very sparkling character. [517] They contrast strongly with the Aran Islanders in their taste for music and dancing, concertinas and melodions being in common use in several houses.

In their dealings with one another they are honest and fair, even 181 a petty theft being an extremely rare occurrence. As to their dealings 674 with the people of the mainland, the usual hostile statements, common [609] with all insular communities, are made by both sides with respect to each others honesty, but much reliance cannot be put in these vague assertions. Crime is almost unknown, and the administration of justice is seldom called into requisition, and then only for small quarrels among neighbours.

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113 OFFICIAL:

"Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland."—Dublin, 1846.

"Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Ireland. Explanatory Memoir of Sheets 73, 74, 83, 84."—Dublin, 1876.

WILDE, LADY FRANCESCA:

"Ancient Legends, Mystic Charms, and Superstitions of Ireland. with Sketches of the Irish Past."—London, 1887.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES VIII. AND IX.

PLATE VIII.

142 FIG. 1.—James Joyce, aged 48 years, No. 5, Middlequarter.

291 FIGS. 2 AND 3.—Anthony Lavelle, aged 35 years, No. 2, Knock.

FIG. 4.—Group of men, Inishbofin.

Taken in order from left to right, the names are, respectively:—

Back row.—John Burke, boatwright; Michael Halloran, king of Shark; John Tierney, postman; Mick Kerrigan, weaver; Redmond Toole, fisherman.

Front row.—Martin Baker, John Malia (or Malley), Ned Burke, Redmond Toole, all fishermen.

FIG. 5.—Group of women, Westquarter, Inishbofin.

Taken in the same order as the other group, the names are—Margaret Ward, Nancy Browne (first cousins), Nelly Holloran, Mary Holloran (daughter of last), Brigid Concannon.

PLATE IX.

4/2 FIG. 1.—Quern still in use in Middlequarter, Inishbofin.

283 FIG. 2.—Spinning wheel in Middlequarter.

296 FIG. 3.—Method of washing clothes, Church Lough, Knock.

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[End Plate A]

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126 graphs of occupations by admitting of their being taken when the performers were in motion. It could also be used on occasions when the high winds would not allow the setting up of a tripod stand.

2.—*Physical Characters*:—

142 (A). The general physical characters of the people are as given below, though some differences exist between the inhabitants of different parts of the district.

The people on the whole are good-looking, especially when young; [145] many of the girls and young women are very handsome, but they appear to age rapidly and early become wrinkled.

Stature and bulk.—The men of this district are as a rule of fair average stature, very stoutly built, and broad shouldered; while there are few who can fairly be termed very tall, yet many reach a good height, and the proportion of small men is by no means large. The [141] average stature of the 62 adult males measured was 1725 mm., or about 5 feet 8 inches. The extremes were 1628 mm. (5 feet 4 inches), and 1820 mm., or about 5 feet 11½ inches.

The women seem to be more even in height than the men.

Limbs.—The hands are usually of medium size, broad and with fingers squarely clubbed at the ends. The forearms (measured from styloid process to the head of radius) are often very long for the stature, and the span is sometimes very great, though in a few cases it is less than the stature, a character also noted in the Aran Islands, though the proportion of cases in which it was observed was much greater there.

Head.—The head is generally well shaped and is often of large size. The forehead is broad and upright (rarely receding), rounded away at the sides, and of fair height; superciliary ridges and glabella of no great size, eye-brows thick and level.

The cranial curve rises to a pretty fair height above the ears [141] (height index 65·8), though not attaining the altitude seen in the people of Aran and the men of Inishbofin, and descends in an even sweep to the occipital protuberance as the occipital region does not usually project.

In the majority of cases, as will be seen from the table of indices, 141 the head is mesaticephalic, the mean index being 77·4 (when two units are deducted to reduce to the cranial standard). Of the 62 persons measured, 10 were brachycephalic, and 11 dolichocephalic. The extremes were 86·2 and 72·3.

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151 ***Sight and Hearing.***—Both these senses are very acute, especially the former, which, in the fishermen, is extremely keen, many of these men can see small objects floating on the water at a distance where, even by the aid of a strong glass, most persons would find great difficulty in seeing them at all.

142 184 This description being a general one, little mention has been made of the differences which exist between the people of different parts of the district. It appears to be the general opinion on the mainland, that the inhabitants of North Inishkea are taller than those of the South Island, and, also, that the natives of both islands are fairer than those of the mainland, and personal inspection has corroborated these opinions. The islanders are readily distinguishable from the mainland people, not only by their dress of blue homespun, but also by their fairer hair and complexion, and their different cast of features.

The men of the district round Portacloy are darker in hair and seem to be of a different type; many of them are exceedingly fine well-built fellows.

142 114 In no part of the district are the people of small stature, though a large number of them are descendants of dispossessed Ulster people. On the contrary, they appear to be taller and stouter than the inhabitants of the southern part of the country. A statement,[1] originally made by an anonymous writer, has somehow gained currency, and has been repeatedly quoted abroad, noticeably by M. De Quatrefages,[2] and by M. Devay,[3] that the descendants of the Ulster people driven two centuries ago into Sligo and Mayo, had dwindled into dwarfs of five feet two inches high, prognathous and pot-bellied.

This most certainly does not apply to any section of the inhabitants of this part of Mayo, if indeed it were ever true of any part of the counties named, which repeated inquiries and personal observation agree in denying most positively.

The statement is quite unsupported by other writers dealing with this region at the same time. Thus Mr. P. Knight, writing in 1834, says of the people of Erris that "they are generally a good-humoured, good-natured, hospitable, generous race—*of middle size*—active, intelligent, and, when an opportunity offers of showing it, industrious." C. O.[4] describes the people as tall.

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[1] Dublin University Magazine, No. 48, p. 658.
[2] L'Unité de l'Espèce Humain, ii., 316.
[3] Devay Fr. "Du Danger des Mariages consanguins sous le Rapport Sanitaire."
[4] "Sketches in Erris and Tyrawley."

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(B.) *Statistics of Eye and Hair Colours:—*

ADULTS.—I. *Males.*

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HAIR.	EYES.			Totals.	Percentage Hair Colours.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	4	1	—	5	2.43
Fair, ..	14	—	—	14	6·79
Brown, ..	74	7	2	83	40·29
Dark, ..	79	6	3	88	42·72
Black, ..	8	5	3	16	7·77
Totals, ..	179	19	8	206	100·00
Percentage Eye Colours,	86·89	9·22	3·89	100·00	—

Index of Nigrescence, . . 49·04.

ADULTS.—II. *Females.*

HAIR.	EYES.			Totals.	Percentage Hair Colours.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	5	—	—	5	3·47
Fair, ..	2	—	—	2	1·39
Brown, ..	52	2	4	58	40·28
Dark, ..	33	21	12	66	45·83
Black, ..	7	2	4	13	9·03
Totals, ..	99	25	20	144	100·00
Percentage Eye Colours,	68·75	17·36	13·89	100·00	—

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Combined Index (both sexes), . 54·03.

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CHILDREN.—I. *Boys.*

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HAIR.	EYES.			TOTALS.	PERCENTAGE HAIR COLOURS.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	4	—	—	4	5·40
Fair, ..	10	—	—	10	13·51
Brown, ..	34	—	—	34	45·95
Dark, ..	23	1	—	24	32·43
Black. ..	2	—	—	2	2·71
Totals, ..	73	1	—	74	100·00
Percentage Eye Colours,	98·65	1·35	—	100·00	—

Index of Nigrescence, . . 18·94.

CHILDREN.—II. *Girls.*

HAIR.	EYES.			TOTALS.	PERCENTAGE HAIR COLOURS.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	—	—	—	—	—
Fair, ..	10	—	—	10	15·87
Brown, ..	29	1	—	30	47·62
Dark, ..	16	2	4	22	34·92
Black, ..	1	—	—	1	1·59
Totals, ..	56	3	4	63	100·00
Percentage Eye Colours,	88·89	4·76	6·35	100·00	—

Index of Nigrescence, ... 23·23.
Combined Index (both sexes), . 21·09.

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TOTAL.—I. *Males.*

HAIR.	EYES.			TOTALS.	PERCENTAGE HAIR COLOURS.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	8	1	—	9	3·21
Fair, ..	24	—	—	24	8·57
Brown, ..	108	7	2	117	41·79
Dark, ..	102	7	3	112	40·00
Black, ..	10	5	3	18	6·43
Totals, ..	252	20	8	280	100·00
Percentage Eye Colours,	90·0	7·14	2·86	100·00	—

Index of Nigrescence, . . 41·08.

TOTAL.—II. *Females.*

HAIR.	EYES.			TOTALS.	PERCENTAGE HAIR COLOURS.
	Light.	Medium.	Dark.		
Red, ..	5	—	—	5	2·41
Fair, ..	12	—	—	12	5·79
Brown, ..	81	3	4	88	42·52
Dark, ..	49	23	16	88	42·52
Black, ..	8	2	4	14	6·76
Totals, ..	155	28	24	207	100·00
Percentage Eye Colours,	74·88	13·53	11·59	100·00	—

Index of Nigrescence, . . . 47·84.
Combined Index (both sexes), . 44·46.

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No.	Name.	Age.	Locality.	Eye Colour.	Hair Colour.	Skin.	Ears.	Cephalic. Length.	Cephalic. Breadth.
1	Lavelle, Philip.	33	Inishkea, N.	blue	dark-brown	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes attached	202	160
2	Lavelle, William,	38	Inishkea, N.	light-grey	brown	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes attached	199	159
3	Cawley, Patrick,	40	Inishkea, S.	light-grey	dark	ruddy	Lobes attached	210	169
4	Cawley, Michael,	41	Inishkea, S.	blue	brown	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes absent	198	152
5	Lavelle, Michael,	32	Inishkea, N.	blue	light-brown	ruddy	Flat, lobes detached	202	150
6	Lavelle, William,	27	Inishkea, N.	dark-grey	black	pale	Outstanding, lobes detached	204	156
7	Reilly, Michael,	32	Inishkea, N.	blue	fair	ruddy	Flat, lobes attached	194	158
8	Reilly, John,	28	Inishkea, N.	blue	brown	ruddy	Outstanding	193	163
9	Lavelle, Patrick,	28	Inishkea, N.	blue	brown	ruddy	Outstanding	200	152
10	Lavelle, John,	31	Inishkea, N.	blue	brown	ruddy	—	200	151
11	O'Reilly, P. T.,	17	Carne, Mullet	dark-grey	dark	pale	Flat	186	162
12	Gaughan, Wm.,	28	Emlybeg, Mullet	dark-grey	dark	freckled	Flat, lobes absent	200	154
13	Dunlevy, Anth.,	60	Emlybeg, Mullet	blue	brown	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes attached	184	148
14	Gaughan, Michl.,	60	Moyrahan, Mullet	blue	black	ruddy	Outstanding	196	148
15	Clery, Francis,	22	Belmullet	dark-grey	black	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes attached	191	162
16	Coyle, William,	28	Shanagby	light-brown	black	dark	Outstanding	196	154
17	Geraghty, Michl.,	30	Mullaghroe	blue	dark	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes attached	200	152
18	Cawley, Patrick,	58	Aughleam	blue	black	pale	Outstanding	200	158
19	Monaghan, Wm.,	51	Crossrenagh	blue	black	ruddy	Outstanding	194	156
20	Gaughan, John,	33	Gladree	blue	dark	pale	Flat, lobes attached	196	153
21	Reilly, Peter,	36	Duvillaun (?)	blue	brown	ruddy	Flat, lobes absent	200	149
22	Barrett, Michael,	44	Drumreagh	light-grey	black	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes absent	196	154
23	Barrett, William,	30	Mullaghroe	blue	brown	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes attached	200	160
24	Henry, Phelim,	40	Name of locality not decipherable	blue	brown	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes attached	199	156
25	Coyle, Michael,	18	Belmullet	blue	dark	pale	Outstanding	191	150
26	M'Cormac, Thos.,	21	Aughaglassheen, Belmullet	dark-grey	dark	dark	Outstanding, lobes attached	195	154
27	Doocy, Patrick,	19	Porturlin	blue	dark	pale	Outstanding	190	150
28	Flannery, Thos.,	60	Srahataggle	light-grey	dark	pale	Outstanding	194	154
29	Gannon, Richard,	26	Carrowboy (?)	light-grey	black	ruddy	Outstanding	194	151
30	Dogherty, Wm.,	21	Portacloy	green	red	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes attached	196	159
31	Naughton, Michl.	40	Portacloy	blue	dark	ruddy	Flat, lobes absent	190	157

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Facial.				Nasal.			Auricular Radii.			Height.		Forelimb.			Remarks.
Face length.	Upper Face length.	Breadth.	Bigonial Breadth.	Length.	Breadth.	Internal Binocular bdth.	Cranial Height.	Nasal.	Alveolar.	Standing.	Sitting.	Span.	Hand.	Forearm.	
128	72	148	118	54	36	32	130	101	99	1775	935	1880	195	261	"King" of Inishkea.
120	66	148	110	53	34	30	126	103	98	1700	912	1730	185	251	Brother of No. 1.
138	78	138	118	60	38	36	130	96	94	1780	960	1781	200	272	Mother from N. Inishkea.
132	76	136	108	54	34	36	125	97	95	1696	895	1652	185	254	Brother of No. 3; beard fair.
134	78	140	118	60	36	34	127	96	98	1757	908	1830	200	275	Front teeth even.
147	78	138	114	60	34	32	126	100	101	1780	888	1865	206	275	Beard brown.
130	76	136	114	50	34	32	125	88	88	1691	902	1720	180	250	Nose sinuous.
136	76	141	109	52	34	33	129	95	88	1766	955	1765	187	270	Brother of No. 7; nose sinuous.
120	72	134	104	56	32	31	126	93	93	1710	900	1763	190	250	—
110	68	136	104	48	33	29	130	94	96	1640	852	1612	173	260	Brother of No. 9; beard fair.
120	72	138	104	58	36	26	129	90	88	1708	914	1730	181	246	—
126	67	140	110	51	43	32	130	95	95	1664	858	1810	200	240	*Nez rétroussé.*
126	81	133	107	66	30	29	120	95	91	1660	855	1780	197	261	—
134	82	139	100	57	30	27	126	88	89	1757	925	1777	210	272	People originally from Ballycroy.
128	75	148	114	59	34	33	128	95	94	1762	925	—	200	266	People originally from Donegal, 200 years ago.
126	77	144	112	52	38	31	127	100	106	1708	928	1795	199	256	—
134	81	147	120	55	36	35	125	97	107	1732	885	1816	195	292	—
131	74	138	109	55	33	37	135	97	103	1766	930	1814	203	276	—
141	79	139	112	55	32	29	126	95	100	1770	917	1875	198	279	—
131	73	137	108	57	32	29	132	95	100	1820	923	1865	212	270	Father's people from Ballycroy.
122	79	136	115	54	30	29	125	96	104	1723	921	1793	200	288	—
130	76	148	112	49	36	36	128	96	95	1716	905	1870	204	271	Beard dark-brown.
126	76	141	110	51	38	30	133	97	99	1674	888	1793	191	277	Descended from the Clan Barretts, of "the Proud House of Barret" in the Mullet.
135	78	140	124	55	29	31	129	97	95	1687	952	1775	198	286	People originally from Donegal.
113	67	130	108	54	33	30	128	95	97	1743	887	1820	200	264	—
122	74	135	111	51	33	31	133	93	98	1685	905	1723	188	248	—
114	77	132	106	57	34	28	125	95	94	1628	880	1778	189	257	Believes grandfather to have been French.
126	76	130	109	55	30	29	127	92	93	1701	880	1712	193	267	—
127	77	142	105	53	30	30	130	91	89	1820	942	1850	198	271	—
125	70	144	121	53	31	29	129	89	93	1767	945	1843	207	270	Ancestors from Ulster.
132	72	137	112	56	32	29	125	95	97	1707	920	1775	195	261	—

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No.	Name.	Age.	Locality.	Eye Colour.	Hair Colour.	Skin.	Ears.	Cephalic. Length.	Cephalic. Breadth.
32	Magrath, Patk.,	44	Portacloy	blue	dark	pale	Flat	178	152
33	Bourne, William,	33	Portacloy	light-grey	brown	ruddy	Flat	199	155
34	Bourke, John,	33	Portacloy	blue	dark	ruddy	Flat, lobes attached	200	160
35	Toole, Thomas,	33	Portacloy	blue	dark	ruddy	Outstanding	189	151
36	Hogan, John,	40	Portacloy	blue	dark	ruddy	Flat, lobes attached	194	155
37	Bourke, Domk.,	21	Portacloy	blue	dark	ruddy	Flat	203	160
38	Hevernan, Philip,	50	Aughleam, Mullet	light-grey	dark	ruddy	Outstanding	200	154
39	Reilly, James,	35	Drum, Mullet	light-grey	brown	pale	Outstanding	198	154
40	Kane, Richard,	—	Fallmore, Mullet	green	brown	—	Outstanding	211	161
41	———	—	Mullet	blue	brown	pale & freckled	Outstanding	186	164
42	M'Loughlin, Th.,	25	Blacksod, Mullet	blue	brown	pale	Flat	197	154
43	Meenaghan, Th.,	18	Blacksod, Mullet	light-grey	brown	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes attached	196	159
44	Dixon, ——,	50	Tip., Mullet	blue	dark	dark	Attached lobules	196	153
45	Cafferky, Hugh,	—	Tip., Mullet	blue	brown	ruddy	Attached lobules	198	148
46	Coyle, Francis,	47	Tip., Mullet	blue	dark	ruddy	Flat	204	161
47	Padden, Domk.,	22	Tip., Mullet	blue	brown	pale	Outstanding, lobes absent	196	156
48	Padden, John,	18	Tip., Mullet	blue	dark	pale, freckled	Flat, lobes absent	194	150
49	Dixon, James,	28	Tip., Mullet	blue	brown	pale	Flat, lobes absent	200	156
50	Lavelle, Anthony,	24	Tip., Mullet	green	black	ruddy	Flat, lobes absent	206	164
51	Meenaghan, Ml.,	—	Inishkea, S.	green	dark	ruddy	Flat, lobes attached	196	159
52	M'Ginty, Owen,	35	Inishkea, S.	blue	black-brown	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes attached	208	162
53	Monaghan, Ml.,	59	Inishkea, S.	light-brown	black	dark	Outstanding	192	160
54	Keane, Patrick,	19	Inishkea, S.	blue	fair	ruddy, freckled	Outstanding	195	164
55	O'Donnell, John,	24	Inishkea, S.	blue	fair	ruddy, freckled	Outstanding, lobes attached	204	157
56	Dixon, Patrick,	33	Aghadoon, Mullet	blue	brown	ruddy	Flat	204	158
57	Carey, Martin,	26	Aghadoon, Mullet	dark-grey	black	ruddy	Outstanding, lobes absent	194	162
58	Lavelle, Patrick,	30	Aghadoon, Mullet	blue	dark	ruddy	Flat	202	157
59	Dixon, Patrick,	30	Aghadoon, Mullet	green	black	pale	Flat	208	159
60	Burke, John,	23	Belmullet	blue	brown	ruddy	Flat, lobes attached	194	164
61	Joyce, Patrick,	18	Buncrena, Mullet	blue	fair	ruddy	Outstanding	191	156
62	Padden, Michael,	22	Knocknashambo, Mullet	blue	brown	dark	Flat, lobes attached	195	154

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Facial.				Nasal.			Auricular Radii.			Height.		Forelimb.			Remarks.
Face length.	Upper Face length.	Breadth.	Bigonial Breadth.	Length.	Breadth.	Internal Binocular bdth.	Cranial Height.	Nasal.	Alveolar.	Standing.	Sitting.	Span.	Hand.	Forearm.	
114	69	140	112	53	33	27	122	95	91	1726	923	1800	204	260	—
132	78	142	113	58	31	31	129	101	103	1782	970	1930	213	277	Name is an Anglicized form of O'Conboirne.
114	68	146	110	49	34	31	133	98	108	1711	946	1870	200	274	—
120	72	132	111	49	30	28	125	91	90	1709	932	1750	181	257	—
133	77	139	102	54	36	35	125	97	105	1730	903	1838	188	286	Father's people from Co. Clare, 50 years ago.
121	75	140	121	52	32	31	133	96	89	1758	952	1960	198	273	—
134	77	143	118	56	40	32	127	101	109	1764	950	1860	196	270	—
123	76	139	108	56	34	32	131	92	95	1776	945	1920	209	266	—
132	75	150	110	57	38	32	145	97	95	1805	973	1853	192	263	—
125	74	148	104	54	33	28	133	95	86	1730	927	1830	195	264	Did not give name; mother's name Lynsky.
120	73	145	120	53	36	33	127	100	100	1730	903	1718	193	263	Beard fair.
122	72	147	114	49	34	34	132	95	99	1674	198	1727	188	252	—
125	76	141	116	48	35	30	127	96	98	1640	905	1678	192	256	—
125	76	138	110	57	35	30	130	101	101	1744	920	1822	197	273	Nose slightly acquiline.
126	72	143	108	55	40	35	132	99	105	1721	921	1810	204	250	—
124	75	138	112	52	32	37	126	104	103	1683	885	1826	191	272	Nose sinuous.
122	71	141	110	55	33	34	133	103	99	1752	925	1866	200	275	—
126	76	148	118	53	35	33	132	101	102	1746	950	1850	193	264	—
131	72	154	124	50	33	35	138	105	109	1788	945	1870	198	269	Extremely muscular.
119	73	138	112	49	37	32	125	92	92	1690	877	1785	197	244	Nose sinuous.
133	77	143	118	58	36	27	140	91	90	1725	910	1805	200	260	—
132	74	138	108	53	35	20	126	93	93	1650	840	1765	202	269	—
110	63	142	111	45	33	36	134	93	95	1697	860	1775	203	265	—
123	67	146	118	48	37	32	133	95	90	1692	926	1800	193	263	Father's people from Co. Galway.
131	72	144	126	50	37	31	131	98	98	1810	963	1991	205	298	—
117	73	144	114	53	33	33	133	102	99	1675	885	1816	195	270	Folds of pinna obliterated.
117	67	143	120	48	35	33	126	99	100	1642	865	1700	182	253	—
134	77	140	115	52	34	31	137	102	102	1707	905	1785	190	264	—
130	74	140	118	56	31	34	132	94	96	1794	920	1875	195	286	—
124	77	140	112	57	33	28	134	96	96	1697	903	1720	191	270	—
129	75	145	118	53	39	30	130	100	100	1703	934	1780	193	271	—

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"*Constitutional*" *diseases.*—Phthisis and struma are stated to be comparatively rare. 164

Malignant disease is very common in the Mullet, especially in the electoral district of Binghamstown South, which includes all the southern part of the peninsula. The majority of these cases are said to fall into the hands of "cancer curers," who use arsenic paste.

Rheumatism is one of the most prevalent troubles, especially in the elderly and old.

"Gravel" is a common complaint all over the district, and a good many deaths from this cause are registered.

Dietetic diseases.—Digestive troubles are very common everywhere, but more especially in the inland parts where the dietary is less varied; "boxty," or potato-bread and the abuse of strong tea seem to be very largely responsible. 164 292

Along the coast, ento-parasites, due to the large proportion of fish in the dietary, are of very frequent occurence.

Respiratory diseases.—Bronchitis is very prevalent in the winter and spring, and spasmodic asthma is stated to be not an uncommon affection. 164

Local affections are few and not very serious. Conjunctivitis is common, and much aggravated by the peat-smoke of the houses.

As regards dental troubles, the people are by no means free from these, though as a rule the teeth are even and white, and remain sound until late in life. [142]

"Female" troubles seem to be very common.

Venereal diseases are practically non-existant.

Skin.—Skin diseases are very prevalent. Among these the most common are—tinea tonsurans, eczema, sea boils, and scabies.

Accidental injuries.—Owing to the mode of life of the people and their environment, accidents frequently happen, especially fractures and contusions from falls, bites and other injuries from domestic animals, and burns. [752]

4. *Psychology.*—The difficulties of treating this part of the subject justly are, in the case of a stranger, very great, as his acquaintance with the people cannot be of sufficiently long standing to allow of the knowledge of more than the superficial part of their character, while, in the case of a resident, personal likes and antipathies, and local quarrels or friendships, largely influence his opinions. 181

The following description, though to some extent derived from personal observation, is for the most part obtained from several local

11: Browne D-5 (1894) 1895
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SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE:
"Oiðe Cloinne Lir. The Fate of the Children of Lir." (Dublin, 1883.)

TROTTER.—"Walks through Ireland."

WARREN, R.—"Birds observed breeding on the coasts of Sligo and Mayo." "The Irish Naturalist," vol. iv. p. 180. (Dublin, 1895.)

NOTE.—The late Dean Lyons, of Kilmore, the well-known archæologist, had written the history of Erris, but died without publishing it. The MS. is now missing, but was until lately in the possession of the Rev. James Durcan of Bangor, Erris.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

(*From Photographs, by* C. R. & J. M. BROWNE.)

PLATE XV.

1. Group of men at Muingcrena, Mullet. Taken in order from, left to right, the names are:—
Back row—Patrick Toole, James M'Cormack, Patrick Padden James Dixon, No. 50; J. Lavelle.
Front row—Francis Coyle, No. 47; Hugh Cafferky, No. 46; Anthony Lavelle, No. 51; H. Joyce.

2, 3. Anthony Dunleavy, aged 60 years, Emlybeg, No. 13.

4. William Gaughan, aged 28 years, Emlybeg, No. 12.

5. ——, ——, No. 41; Richard Cane, No. 40. Both from Fallmore, a small village at the southern extremity of the peninsula of the Mullet.

PLATE XVI.

6. Group of men from Iniskea.

7, 7*a*. Michael Cawley, aged 41 years; South Iniskea, No. 4.

8. Philip Lavelle, aged 33 years; North Iniskea, No. 1.

9, 9*a*. Patrick Cawley, aged 40 years; South Iniskea, No. 3.

PLATE XVII.

10. Group of men and boys at Portacloy. The figure on the extreme right shows the dress of the younger boys.

11, 12. William Bourne, aged 33 years, No. 34, and —— Bourne, both from Portacloy.

11: Browne D-5 (1894) 1895
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2 3 4

5

[End Plate A]

11: Browne D-5 (1894) 1895
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8

9

9 (a)

7 (a)

[End Plate B]

11: Browne D-5 (1894) 1895
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10

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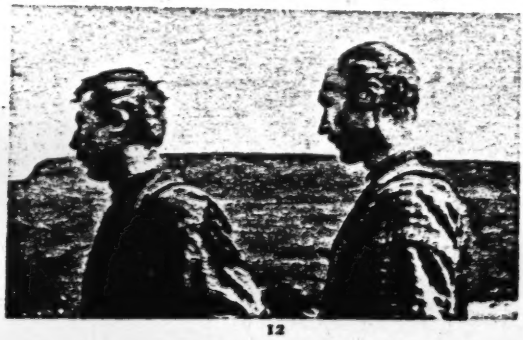

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[End Plate C]

16:Messenger E-4,5 (1955-1966) 1969 ER6 Rural Irish ER6
(1959-1960) Inis Beag

is a three-story tower house with its south and west walls partially destroyed. The middle story of the castle rests on vaults, and there are carved corbels projecting from the north and east walls. It is believed that the castle was assaulted in 1652 from the land side by Cromwellian troops, who disembarked at the back of the island and hauled their heavy cannons across the limestone pavement, unimpeded by the stone fences which stand today, to the monastery above the tower.

Queen Elizabeth annexed Inis Beag for the Crown in 1586 because of its strategic position, after two contending Irish families had appealed to her following their fierce battle for its possession, in which all of the folk may have been slaughtered. From 1586 until the first decade of the eighteenth century, Commonwealth, Loyalist, and Williamite forces were stationed in Inis Beag most of the time, and until 1886, when obtained by the Irish Land Commission, the island was owned by a succession of absentee Anglo-Irish landlords. When Cromwellian troops forced the surrender of Loyalists in 1652, the population of Inis Beag once again may have been decimated, although one legend holds that only males were put to the sword. The island after 1655 became a port for transshipment of clerics who were exiled to the West Indies. This was the time when Cromwell revenged himself on Irish Catholics and their Protestant allies by appropriating for his followers more than half of the Irish soil and leveling harsh political, commercial, and religious penalties. Thousands of priests were banished, including all of the bishops for a time, in his crusade.

It was after the Restoration in 1660 that the land of Inis Beag was divided into quarters, half-quarters, and smaller units and assigned to families. My genealogical research reveals that all of the families of Inis Beag trace descent from immigrants who arrived in the island during and after the last half of the seventeenth century. The early arrivals, as well as any survivors, may have intermarried and interbred with soldiers posted in the island, for anthropometric and blood group analyses (buttressed by surname and historical evidence and local legend) show that the folk more closely resemble the northern English than they do their mainland cousins. A Dublin humor magazine featured a cartoon, not favored in nativistic quarters, showing Inis Beag men in traditional attire playing cricket.

The islanders still express considerable bitterness over the conditions of poverty and servitude experienced by their ancestors during the 300 years that they lived under alien landlords. All of the excesses of foreign domination suffered by mainland peasants were suffered by Inis Beag folk, but were aggravated by the ordinary hardships of island living. Little is known of local events in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, until the island was "rediscovered" by Petrie and O'Flaherty. There was trading between Inis Beag and communities along the mainland coast for many miles, and ships passing by often dropped anchor at the island; but at that time this region of Ireland was very much isolated and seldom visited. A military garrison once again was established in Inis Beag for a brief period during the Napoleonic Wars, when the English feared an invasion of the British Isles from the west by French forces. A watch tower was constructed on the island, one of a chain along the Atlantic coast of Ireland, to give early warning of invasion.

16:Messenger E-4,5 (1955-1966) 1969 ER6 Rural Irish ER6
(1959-1960) Inis Beag

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Figure 11. Praying at the graveside of an islander

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grave by the two diggers who have leaped into the hole. After the priest has thrown three shovelfuls of dirt on the coffin, the grave is filled in rapidly by the diggers, and the close kin of the deceased and the pallbearers gather around the priest to recite a final Rosary. Those who did not visit the graves of relatives when entering the cemetery do so as they depart. Some graves remain unmarked following the funeral; others are marked with a wooden cross or uninscribed slab of local limestone; while still others have placed over them engraved headstones purchased on the mainland. Several large, flat tombstones dating back over a century cover members of particular families buried atop one another as sand accumulated.

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Twice a year, Inis Beag is visited for a day by the parish priest and a curate, who join the local curate to celebrate special masses, called "the stations" ("the confessions" in Irish), in two homes and in the church. Homes are chosen in such a manner that each of the four villages is represented every year, and each home in the island is so honored every 16 to 22 years. For weeks in advance of the stations, both families are hard at work cleaning, painting, and repairing their houses and surrounding streets, fences, and outbuildings in preparation for the event. Confessions are heard by the three priests the night before, and holy water is sprinkled by them in the streets and on the outbuildings near the two houses as a blessing prior to the masses at nine o'clock in the morning. Stations in the homes are conducted by the visiting clerics and in the chapel by the Inis Beag curate, and the folk are free to attend any one of the three services. Following the masses, the priests and the three local teachers are entertained at breakfast in the chosen homes, after which the sacrament is carried to those who are confined. The families involved look forward eagerly to the event, for the stations are believed to bring them luck and "to drive out the 'big fellow' for a long time." It also forces them

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